



If yesterday's report of the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas be true, the present low price of wheat is only a question of time.

The Kansas City Journal thinks it was the Democratic cry "Turn the rascals out," that footed Governor Altgeld into opening the doors of the penitentiary for the Anarchists.

Since the wheat harvest it is found that the yield is larger than was anticipated. With the old wheat on hand and the new crop combined, Kansas will be able to furnish bread for several other states.

Corn flowers have been the fashionable blossom in Paris this season. The corn blossom, stock and ear, is all the rage in Kansas this year. Kansas not only keeps up with the fashion, but goes there one better.

Cleveland clings to Jeffersonian simplicity in one respect to a commendable degree: he calls his affection of the leg and foot plain every day rheumatism, and which the aristocratic name of gout, which it is not.

The drought in France has been so extensive that all duties on fodder have been suppressed until the end of the year. What a great thing it would be if a few million tons of Kansas hay that annually goes to waste, could be exported.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois used seventeen thousand words in trying to explain why he pardoned the three Anarchists from state's prison, and yet the public are as far from satisfied as if he had not said a word. The explanation is, in fact, as bad or worse than the overt act.

It is not known that Governor Altgeld has any other unfiled pledges to criminals, but yesterday's report from Peoria and Cairo indicate that crime is on the increase. The people of Illinois have our sympathy, and we extend to the order-loving ones an invitation to come to Kansas.

The Washington Post puts a new interpretation upon the inscription on the silver dollar. The Post says it is now understood to mean that we are to trust in God for the other 42 cents. If that were the case the situation in this country would be different. Uncle Sam is understood to stand good for the difference; but that was all right until he commenced to measure its value by the English standard. Then the people's confidence began to wobble.

The telegraphic account of the wedding in the royal family of England Thursday stated that the popular demonstration was the greatest ever made in London on a similar occasion. This is understood to have been the promptings of the sympathy and admiration entertained for the princess-bride by the people, which is the highest compliment that could be paid her. Still, and nevertheless, the gorgeousness of the affair and the lavish bestowal of costly presents by the nobility, while thousands in the demonstrative throng are on the verge of starvation, presents something of a travesty upon the equity of civil government, such as is maintained under monarchial form.

The zeal of the single standard advocates of the east causes them to commit excesses in the expression of opinions and in formulating demands. The declaration in the call for a special meeting for the chamber of commerce of New York City, that "the present disturbed condition of the finances of the country has been brought about by primarily by the enforced purchase of useless silver bullion, and the consequent inability of the government to preserve a gold standard," no doubt expresses the sentiments of those who made and indorse it, but there are a hundred people throughout the country who do not believe it to where there is one that does. It was very frank of them to make the admission public, but it will do them no good—it will not be accepted as a basis of settlement of the question at issue.

Judge Bedford puts a strained construction upon public sentiment in this country in regard to the president's position on the money question and his responsibility for existing conditions, as was evidenced in his Denver speech the other day. While Cleveland is blameable for present conditions to the extent of the construction his administration has put upon the laws, and for his refusal to convene congress for weeks and months after the necessity for it became apparent to all, yet nobody holds him primarily responsible, nor to the extent of waiting upon him a peremptory writ of order requiring him to convene. The worthy judge does the cause he would serve a greater injury by such intemperate declarations as are charged to him in his Denver paper, than to the cause he would oppose. He lost sight of the fact that the people of this country are law-abiding, setting their difficulties by the peaceful methods of the law rather than by arbitrary violence.

MONEY MIND CURE.

A recent writer on financial topics in treating of prices remarks that "mind cures" in most cases the best remedy. The conceit is a happy one, taken in connection with the present disposition of bank depositors to demand their money. They have no immediate use for it, and it is safe where it is. All they need is such an application of "mind cure" as will restore their ordinary mental balance and lead them to take a sensible view of matters. Horace Greeley said before the resumption of specie payments, that "the best way to resume was to resume." In like manner the best way to maintain financial confidence is to confide. Let bank depositors take it for granted that the country is all right, that their loans are well protected, and go about their business as usual and they will find as a rule that the banks are all right and there is no occasion for being scared.

THE REAL ISSUE.

If congress at its coming special session can determine what line of action will most quickly and surely restore public confidence in business circles and the community, and will promptly act upon it, little else will be necessary to relieve the strained condition of affairs. It is a fact that ninety-five per cent of the commercial transactions of the country are done with a circulating medium created by the merchant or manufacturer or himself—the check on a bank—and these checks pass from tradesmen and employees in a circle till the bank upon which the check is drawn is reached. As the Chicago Tribune pertinently says: "If there was as much confidence as there is money in the country, the troubled waves of the financial sea would subside in less than time it takes to say Jerry Simpson." To this Henry Cleva, the financier, adds: "The obstacle does not lie in any general distrust of the quality of the collateral offered for loans or of the paper offered for discount. It is generally conceded that commercial affairs are on a sound basis, and the number of cases of insolvency that the pressure has brought to light is exceedingly small." It is now the great business of congress to take measures to restore confidence.

THE FIRST THING FOR CONGRESS.

Notwithstanding the plain statement made in the president's proclamation convening congress in extra session, that it is for the special purpose of legislation for the relief of the financial strain that has been upon the country for several months, evidences are already being manifested by Democrats here and there of a disposition to run away from the issue and evade some irrelevant proposition in the stead of the all absorbing question. For instance, the Chicago Herald, the party organ of the central northwest, coincides with Congressman McMillin of Tennessee that the first thing, or one of the first things, for congressional action is to repeal the congressional act. From the standpoint of partisan advantage resulting from such a cowardly act on the part of the party in power the Republican party could ask for nothing better. But true Republicans are patriotic Americans first and as such insist that purely partisan questions be ignored and the whole of the best thought and endeavors of the people's representatives be devoted to the relief of the country's distress, as far as may be done by legislation, before any thought or time is given to other matters that may be attended to at any time or left unnoticed without public detriment.

The great question before the country, and the question which the people expect congress to deal with promptly and effectively, is the relief of the present financial stringency. It is to consider this that the extra session has been convened, and the law-making power would fail of its patriotic duty in consenting to complicate its legislation or open the way to dickers and compromises by inaugurating a partisan controversy over the force bill. Something must be done to ease the money market, to restore business confidence, to save the fabric of the national prosperity from the storms that are beating upon it, and the federal election bill, which is not in any wise responsible for existing conditions, is not a sufficiently potent factor to be successfully manipulated in ameliorating these conditions. If there is one thing more than another to be apprehended of the coming congress it is the diversion of its efforts into sectional channels and inflammatory debate. Nothing is more important than such a concentration of public sentiment upon the necessity of immediate financial reform as will compel congress to heed its admonitions. At such a crisis as this it would be a little short of suicidal to confuse and divide the public mind by the introduction of irrelevant and factious issues.

Some of the press wags of the state are poking fun at Colonel Jim Halliwell for declaring that he is out of politics. If the p. w.'s would "mine" their own business as astutely as Prince Hal does, they might feel more joy, but they would run something else in the ground besides the joke on Jim.

A UNITED STATES SUGAR CONVENTION.

The sugar and rice growers of Louisiana, Texas and other southern states have organized an association for the better protection of these great industries in the southern states. They held a meeting on the 7th of June at Ithaca, at which officers were chosen and a committee on statistics was appointed to gather facts to present to congress to prevent adverse legislation in regard to the sugar industry. At this meeting John O. White, the secretary of the Sugar and Rice Protective union, introduced a resolution that was unanimously adopted, providing for a United States sugar producers' convention, to meet in the city of Chicago on the 15th of August next. The object of this convention is to unite all of the sugar producers of the United States into one compact organization and to present "the world's plan of facts to congress in a way that will be irresistible." The resolution has been published in some of the agricultural papers and is accompanied by a strong appeal to every state interested to send delegates.

"Heretofore the movement for protection to sugar has been too sectional, and too full of politics, but in this movement sugar will be nationalized and we shall present an industry to the consideration of the American people which shall appeal to their pride and patriotic policy being entirely eliminated. These hide-bound politicians can never rise above party, even though their pockets are at stake. So it is for this reason that we can have a body of sensible, patriotic men to handle this question at Chicago, Louisiana having her say, but not controlling." Now this is a move in the right direction and every northern state that can successfully grow sugar beets or sorghum or maple trees, should send delegates. Every state from California to Maine on a line north of the 32nd parallel can raise one or both of these products. This country can just as well produce all the sugar consumed as to buy it. There is money in it for the farmer, the sugar maker, the refiner, the dealer and the consumer. Kansas has demonstrated her ability to produce both sorghum and beet sugar. The western and southern counties will suc-

cessfully and profitably raise sorghum, and the northern and eastern counties will grow sugar beets profitably. Sugar beets will grow in over twenty of the northern tier of states.

The agricultural department of the state of Kansas, the Manhattan station, Professor Holder, Professor Snow, Professor Cowgill, the sugar stations at Medicine Lodge, Sterling and Fort Scott, should all be represented in this convention in person or by delegates. The money of this country pays for foreign sugar in a single year would build factories sufficient to produce every pound of sugar this country consumes. If it could be used for that purpose a large portion of the \$100,000,000 annually paid for foreign sugar would go into the pockets of the farmer and sugar producer of this country. A bounty, or a tariff is absolutely essential to securing these great results. Let all lend their aid to make a success of the United States sugar convention to be held at Chicago on the 15th of August, 1893. Wichita and Sedgewick county should be represented by regularly appointed delegates, at that convention. Don't forget to send them.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND NOT A MEASURE OF VALUES.

Money should be only a representative and not a measure of values. As a measure of values it has been regarded for us by foreign powers for the past thirty years, and in that time three-fourths of our measures of value have been from 25 to 50 per cent short. This has been a loss to us of \$8,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000. If congress will make our currency only a representative of value it can not be used to discount our values, as it has for thirty years past. By putting our money on a basis of representative value to be used as measures only, said measures being from one-fourth to two-thirds short, our loss has been proportionate to the shortage of the measure. The loss to this nation can scarcely be estimated, but it is not less than eight billion dollars. This amount has been lost to the nation outright—and the grain, stock and silver producing states have lost eight billions more.

J. S. J.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Judge Pitzer of Reno granted three marriage licenses and four divorces last Monday.

Mulhail's celebration was a big success. The leader devotes four columns to a report of the affair.

The Advertiser says the dry weather has made the Grass short and advises the farmers of Beaver county to grow plenty of forage.

Most Bixler says that he is heartily in favor of statehood, but adds that he doesn't see how that step will out the carpet-baggers—registers and receivers.

Governor Reinvow, says the Leader, has applied for a leave of absence and will visit the world's fair. It is supposed that they have him the required documents.

G. E. Vanglin of Anadarko says that they have had fine rains and that corn is looking elegant, and all they need now to make them happy is a railroad, which they hope they will soon get.

Times-Journal: Wheat is averaging about twenty-three bushels to the acre as far as threshing has progressed west of the city. One of the Cokes on Deep Fork has threshed a field of wheat that averaged forty-four and a half bushels, machine measure.

Norman Democrat: J. C. Dowd, who lives east of the city, informs us that he has been out of his field of corn for dinner on June 23. This will give our readers outside of Oklahoma what our country is capable of doing. Mr. Dowd says the rain last week will make his corn.

Norman Democrat: Those who are contesting men who have been in possession of their claims for four years will not receive much sympathy from the Democrat. Such things one-half of the time are based upon some worthless affidavit of some worthless fellow, and drains the pocket of many an honest man. It is a hard worked hard to make a home in Oklahoma.

Concerning the Fourth of July an Oklahoma City man has this to say: The glorious Fourth has been "done gone." A lovely day, universally enjoyed; the fair grounds crowded, and the park by the river side. Why is it that in a new country the people, as a rule, observe, celebrate and enjoy the Fourth of July more than in the older parts of the grand republic? A better dressed and better behaved crowd never was seen than this in this city on the Fourth of July, 1893, and that is saying a good deal for a man of seventy summers. Long, very long, may the people here observe this great day. If the entire population of the republic could visit foreign countries and compare this lovely land, this land of absolute freedom, with foreign despotisms, what an inexhaustible source of patriotism would be developed?

EXCHANGE EPIGRAMS.

He Has No Straight Crotch.

Governor Lewelling should make another trip to Wichita and repair the fracture in his fusion camp. A few days ago the Democratic county central committee of Sedgewick county made a call for a straight Democratic county convention to be held at Wichita, July 8. This will be sure to go out governor, who recently issued orders for a fusion in Sedgewick county. He should go down to Wichita and fix up this tangent.

The National Flower.

The candidates for the position of "National Flower" appear to have narrowed down to the American laurel, the sunflower and the Indian maize, commonly called corn. It is safe to predict that at the vote at the woman's building at the world's fair the final contest will be between corn and sunflower. The laurel cannot succeed on a really popular vote because it is a mountain flower, practically confined to the eastern mountain ranges and unknown to the millions who dwell in the prairies and the plains.

Theory Knocked Out by Fact.

When General James B. Weaver was making a campaign speech in Jewell county last week he made the assertion that farmers were compelled to take \$20 a head for fat steers, but he was knocked out when an old farmer in the audience rose up and taking \$25 out of his pocket, said that was the price received on one steer he had sold that day.

In a Temperance Town.

Stage Manager—I don't see how you are going to play your "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" in our theater; we have no bar room here.

Company Manager—That's all right. Set up your calcium apparatus as a soda fountain, put a directory on a little table, get a few colored glass bottles and we'll play it in a drug store.

KEEPING DOWN HIS CONCEIT.

A Philosopher Who Finds It Necessary to Go Away From Home Occasionally.

There is a man in Detroit whose financial position is such that he can live in comfort without doing other work than clipping his coupons. He is a reflective man, unknown outside the city of his residence, and every once in awhile without any apparent object he leaves home and stays away for a month or two. The other day he returned from one of these trips, and to a reporter for the Free Press confessed his reasons for going on these periodic journeys.

"I have to take these trips," he said, "I have to puff up with my own conceit that it is necessary to go away once in awhile to get the bubble punctured. Otherwise I would die from suffocation. When you are at home everybody knows you, and having money, everybody bows to you. You feel you are attracting attention and are being talked about. It is one form of notoriety or fame, some would call it, and to a vain man—show me the man who isn't vain—it is like cool water to a scorching body. At home you exert an influence; people who realize the power of money look up to you. It is a growing city, and money is needed to help it along. As its growth increases the value of everybody else's property, of course everybody has an axe to grind, and is ready to bend the knee to the man who can set the grindstone in motion. He may be close to the back of a tree, but he has the money and we call him liberal, public-spirited, etc. We must pander his vanity, you know."

"Now, I am willing to acknowledge I absorbed all of this flattery, and not being a good discriminator I put it all in the same class and allowed it to raise me up, inch by inch—in my own estimation, until I am, or think I am, on the top wave of popularity—a little dog, so to speak. This is a dangerous pinnacle, a fellow likely to forget himself, and make a break that will cost him dear in spite of his money. But just get outside of the city limits and the only persons who find out you have money are hotel servants and railroad porters, and they acknowledge it only in their attempts to extort fees from you. Nobody else pays the slightest attention to you—you are to them a man atom in the panorama now passing before their eyes—a fleet shadow that vanishes from eye and memory in the moment. You travel on and on in this isolated condition until you finally fetch up in some big city, where you lose what little is left of your false personality in the portals of a big hotel. With each day of your stay you drop one inch in your own estimation, and if you stay there long enough you will become your natural self again."

"My advice to overrain men—to all men, in fact—is to leave home about once in two years and take a trip north, south, anywhere, so long as the effect upon the swelled head is beneficial."

JUST BEFORE FROST COMES.

The Beaver's Home and Winter Supply of Food.

Upon an elevation in a pond just covered by the water the beavers build their house, which, when newly built and covered with fresh-cut limbs, resembles much a heap of brushwood. A family apartment, accommodating five or six, may be six or seven feet across the floor, or "shelf," while the walls are built up to the height of a foot. Poles (some of which are as large as one's wrist), laid slantingly upward and covered with earth and other sticks to a thickness of over a foot, compose the roof of the chamber, which is three or four feet from floor to ceiling. Between the sticks at the peak is space for ventilation. Each member of the family owns a bed, which it lines warmly with grass or shreds of poplar wood split as fine as flax for basket-work. There are several exits under water for additional safety. In the middle of the pond is a fan-shaped pile of brush—all the butts pointing toward the entrance of the house. There is a wagon load of it—the store of winter food, covered with water and ice before the pond was drained. Every stick had been cut in the surrounding woods and dragged separately to that place. Paths, a little less than a foot in width, lead back a distance of a quarter of a mile from the stream. These paths are found in every beaver settlement. The birches and whitebarks are separated from the resinous evergreens, and dragged along these little roads. Saplings growing in the way are chopped off close to the ground. In one place where a large pine log lay across their hauling road, a section of solid wood a foot wide and six inches deep was cut out. Indeed, when large logs fall across their ponds, an entire section is sometimes removed for the passage of their bodies.—St. Nicholas.

Ventilation for Kerosene and Gasoline.

For convenience, some housekeepers keep the kerosene and gasoline in some not-much-used room in the house. Unless carried away by continuous ventilation, the gases from the oil stay in the building, and form a highly explosive mixture, attended with considerable risk and danger. If kerosene be spilled, it leaves a lasting mark upon the floor. The better plan is to keep a supply in a five or ten gallon safety-can on a shelf in the woodhouse or other outbuilding. Each can should be provided with a faucet, that the lamp may be filled direct from the can without lifting it. If any rags are kept near the can, for rubbing the lamp or the overhauled oil, they should be placed in a tin or iron vessel. Always insist upon, and practice, filling the lamps by daylight. Also insist upon having the best oil. It is really the cheapest, does not foul or char the wick so rapidly, and is free from the disagreeable odor noticed in burning a cheap and dangerous oil.—American Agriculturist.

An Escaped Lunatic.

A New York gentleman, visiting Chicago, awoke one night to find a masked burglar with a loaded pistol standing at his bedside.

"I want money or your life," "Idiot! Don't you know I've been here two days?"—Texas Siftings.

Satisfaction.

Smith—I met a man to-day who told me I looked like you.

Jones (thereby)—Who was it? If I can find him I'll knock him down.

Smith (calmly)—Don't trouble yourself; I knocked him down at once.—Chicago Tribune.

Love's Reason.

He—I love you.

She—How do you know you do?

He—Why do you ask? Because I feel so.

A REMARKABLE ARMY.

Brave Men Who All Have Passed They Want to Bury.

Probably the most remarkable army division in the world is the Foreign Legion of France. It is this legion which is invariably sent into the greatest danger. As a rule, it heads the forlorn hope. Whenever there are hardships to be borne to which the French authorities do not care to expose the regular troops the Foreign Legion is invariably designated for the purpose.

Naturally the question arises, why is this so? The character of the men who fill its ranks is the explanation. Almost without exception they are men who, while brave beyond question, have a past which they wish to bury. Many of them are serving under incognito, and place no value upon their lives. Fully fifty per cent are foreigners—adventurers and refugees. A writer states that in one company he has found a Roumanian prince who was under suspicion of having murdered his brother; an Italian lieutenant colonel of cavalry, bearing an illustrious name, who had been dismissed from King Humbert's army in disgrace in consequence of being found cheating at cards; a Russian nihilist, who escaped from Siberia; an ex-convict of the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, who had been suspended from his ecclesiastical functions in consequence of an offense committed against public morality; an English ex-convict of the Rifle brigade, and a German count who had not only served as lieutenant in the First regiment of Guards at Berlin, but who had also held a position on the military staff of the late emperor of Germany.

All these men were serving as simple privates in the ranks, and were subjected to iron discipline for which this corps is celebrated.

In no other European army are the punishments so severe as in the Foreign Legion of France. As it is almost entirely of social outcasts, men who have broken with their past, and who have in many cases a criminal record behind them, it is not astonishing that the utmost severity is needed to render them subservient to orders. The slightest offense or act of aggression against a superior officer is punished with death, and during the Tonquin war there were as many as eleven members of one regiment court-martialed and shot in one day. The minor offenses are punishable by the so-called "silo," which consists of burying the prisoner in the sand for hours, leaving only his head exposed to the rays of the sun by day and to the stings of insects by night; and the "crampoline," in which the man is bound hand and foot and left for hours—may, sometimes days—on the sand, lying helpless, somewhat in the position of a trussed fowl.

Many of the most famous names of France have figured at the head of these regiments.

Among those who have held the rank of colonel of the foreign legion are Marshal Bazaine, Gen. de Negrier, Gen. Dupin, who so distinguished himself by his cruelty during the guerilla warfare in Mexico, and last, but not least, the brilliant Col. de Malarret.

The last had in his younger days been one of the gayest, and most popular officers of the Tuileries and a particular favorite of the Empress Eugenie. Having, however, contracted some horrible malady which had practically eaten away almost one entire side of his face, he asked for and obtained the command of a regiment of the Foreign Legion, anxious to serve his country and yet to withdraw sufficiently from the world to be no longer exposed to the looks of horror, disgust and pity which the appearance of his face excited, not only among strangers, but even among his friends. He would arrive on the parade ground with the hood of his military mantle drawn over his head, even in the hottest weather, in such a manner as to shroud and almost entirely conceal his face. Indeed, one could see little else but his brilliant, steel-gray eyes piercing through the gloom. His lips rarely opened save to order some more or less severe punishment. Very different was Gen. de Negrier, who was beloved rather than feared by these strange troops, of whom it has been said with some justice that they were a strange mixture of the chivalrous and high-minded gentlemen of birth, breeding and honor and the most criminal blackguards.—N. Y. Recorder.

Printing on Leather.

Some beautiful artistic effects have been secured lately by printing on leather. These are the results of a carefully-perfected method of treating the leather after tanning. The skins are kept free from grease, and if they have been prepared with tannin, must first be steeped in a preparation of sodium. The application of the color can be done in several ways, according to the effect it is desired to produce. It can be done by dyeing the skin and afterward treating it with acids in certain parts, so that the natural color of the leather appears, or priming with a preparation composed of virgin wax, four parts; castor oil, four parts; borax and copal resin, each one part, mixed together and warmed. The castor oil may be replaced by any vegetable or mineral oil.—Detroit Free Press.

In a Very Bad Way.

Mrs. Mort-Gage—My dear, the girls want you to go to Europe this summer. Husband—Impossible! I couldn't pay passage for one of you. "Paratogue, then?" "I'm too poor." "Well, some quiet, retired country?" "I'm too poor." "We must get out of the city. It isn't respectable to stay in." "I'm very sorry. I suppose I might, on a pinch, get you and the girls admitted for the summer to some rural poor-house, but the trouble is I'm too poor to pay the car-fare."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Neat Design.

Customer—Many of my friends are wearing scarfpins showing the business they are in, I am a carpenter; have you anything suitable for that trade?

Jeweler (showing masonic pins)—Certainly, sir; here is a large assortment, just in. You will easily recognize your implements—the square and compass.

Customer—But what is that 'G' for? Jeweler—Oh—er—for gimlet! you know.—Puck.

The Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute,

Full Corps of trainee Specialists with private Hospital advantages. Twenty years in practice, eight years in Wichita.

(Incorporated)

Consultation of all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.

Carry on all kinds of diseases, including all the latest methods of treatment, by mail or express, every day.